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COLUMBUS, O .- Viaduct News Stand, 380 High Something about New York, the climate, perhaps, seems to disagree with Mr.

Dowle's temper and with the other Zion-If there are any more remnants of the dearly beloved Taggart administration lying around loose, Mayor Holtzman may be

depended upon to find places for them. The Commercial Club does well to look into the question of long parades. Indianapolis has grown too large to stop everything because somebody wants to parade

administration of Mayor Holtzman, whom to elect than any other one just as the Journal predicted the case, if it should elect its

Alaskan rivers are already blocked by ice, with a prospect of not being open to navigation again until next June. Why should Canadians' be making so terrible a to-do about losing a portion of such a country,

It is perhaps worth while to call attention to the fact that the assault upon a at Rosedale, in this State, was by a white man. The "usual crime" is by no means uncommon where no negroes are to be found.

Controller Dunn should not yearn for a Democratic City Council and police judge. mocratic end of the administraattend strictly to its knitting it will doubtless have quite enough to do without bothering about the other departments of the city government.

It seems to be a terrible trial to Mr. Dunn that the Council is not also Democratic. From what it is able to guess of the inof the Holtzman administration by the appointments, the public is thanking its lucky stars that the Democratic party has not everything in its hands.

It is pleasing to see a big dry goods house with nerve enough to advertise Americanmade silks. It is time American womentoo-were realizing the fact that as good fabrics are manufactured on this side of the water as ever were made abroad. The once magic word, "imported," is fast losing its value as a promoter of

Our esteemed contemporary, the News solemnly declares that Mayor Holtzman's appointments are not "meeting the just expectations of Mr. Holtzman's supporters." What fools these Mugwumps be The appointments are fully meeting the requirements and expectations of Keach. Holt, Polster and Taggart, and nobody with a grain of sense expected anything else, in case of the success of this unholy

Emi! Mantel's notorious "barrel house" dive on Indiana avenue is again in the pub-He eye by means of an ugly row that looked for a little while like a general freefor-all cutting affray. Since Mantel opposed Holtzman vigorously in the last campaign, there is probably no reason why this disreputable "joint" should not be closed and put out of business. It has been a source of continuous trouble and not a little crime for a long time now, and it is to be hoped that the way is clear to putting

Controller Dunn's lamentation over the fact that the City Council and the police judge are not Democratic is, of course, prompted by the fear that the Holtzman administration will not be able to accom-"reforms" it would like. It known that the controller ardently for reform. But he should cheer up and help his part of the administration to do the best it can. The public will not hold the mayor and his boards, nor yet the controller, responsible for the Council or the police judge.

As the Journal said some time ago when the name of Mr. Tracewell, controller of the was associated in some sensational reports with those of the discredited of the Postoffice Department, it of the question for anyone who knew Mr. Tracewell to believe for a moin any transaction in the smallest degree

to insinuations against him.

SAMUEL E. MORSS.

The sudden and untimely taking off of Samuel E. Morss, editor and proprietor of the Sentinel, comes as a great shock to this community and State, in whose civic and social life he had been for many years a factor. While the Democratic party was at the high tide of its success in Indiana he guided the fortunes of its chief newspaper, and the large influence thus given him was used as far as might be in the direction of not able to reform his party, he did succeed as state affairs, his activities were great and usually in the direction of better things. plishing, he can understand somewhat the high ideals that animated the man and the courage with which he fought for what he conceived to be right.

Turning to the personal side, Mr. Morss was one of the most lovable men in Indianapolis. Cordial of manner and kindly of heart, he was well beloved by his employes and associates in his newspaper, as well as by a very large circle of personal friends. Thoroughly well informed, a forceful and interesting talker, and withal a philosopher and good-humored observer of men, his society was much sought. His ideals were not all political by any means, and in the general field of public-spirited, good citizenship WASHINGTON, D. C.-Riggs House, Ebbitt he was very active and very helpful, and no worthy public movement failed to receive from him valuable support. The dreadful accident that carried him off brings grief DALTON, O .- J. V. Wilkie, 39 South Jefferson | deep and sincere to many hundreds of people in Indiana.

BILLBOARD REGULATION.

Last Sunday the Journal took occasion

to complain of the unkempt appearance of a number of the principal streets of Indianapolis caused by the fact that billboard advertising has grown beyond all bounds. With commendable promptness the Commercial Club has taken the matter up with the intention of looking into some of the ordinances of other cities regulating this evil and making recommendations to the Indianapolis authorities. In order to prevent billboards from ruining the appearance of the city it is not necessary to abolish them altogether. Artistic though some of the posters be in themselves and by them-The News is already complaining of the selves, it may be doubted if any of them ever were so placed as to enhance the beauty of a city; yet it is possible to so regulate them that they will not run two or three stories high and present a conglomerate mass of offensive ugliness. While the makers of posters have developed a sense of the beautiful, the billposter, of course, has not, and his groupings are usually something awful-and words fail when one undertakes to characterize the monstrosities put on these boards by peripatetic house painters gone into the sign-painting business. These things go away beyond reason in the matter of billboards. Boards are ing, others are set on top of buildings, and others are built in ragged shape as the bill-posting combination finds opportunity to sell more space by adding to the boards

> In a few American cities efforts have been made to regulate the height of billboards and to require that they be set at a fixed distance from the street. "They do these things better in France." In Paris the size, design of the board and its location are all subject to official surveillance, and office. as a result there is nothing particularly ugly or offensive about them. If we go into the subject in Indianapolis it should be done thoroughly and done right.

THISTLES ARE STILL THISTLES. From the beginning in the late municipal campaign the Journal declared that the my son. election of Holtzman would not result in any better administration than that given by Taggart. To be entirely just, there is at present a prospect of a better police administration, for Superintendent Kruger should prove much superior to Quigley as the head of the police force, but in other essentials the Holtzman administration seems very much tarred with the Taggart stick. Downing at the head of the Board of Public Works. Zaring as clerk of that board. Jeup as city engineer-these are but a few examples of the flotsam and jetsam of the Taggart administration picked up by Mr. Holtzman, after floating about the sea of local politics for a number of years. The News, which but one short week ago was telling the people that the election of Holtzman would give the city the best of government, is already beginning to "hedge" with a few walls like the follow-

We do not propose to express any prejudgment of the members of the two boards appointed yesterday. They are entitled to a fair trial. Some of them are known to be able men. But there is no disguising the of his way. fact that the boards as wholes do not impress the community as quite measuring up to proper requirements or meeting the just expectations of Mr. Holtzman's supporters. They have to "make good." If they doand the Board of Safety has started off admirably-every one will rejoice. But now people are in a questioning attitude (especially when they take into consideration some of the minor appointments, which are altogether indefensible), whereas they had hoped that the mayor's principal appointments would be such as to give them at once a sense of assurance that only the city's interests were to be the controlling factor in this administration. They still most earnestly hope that this is to be the

What did the News expect? Do we gather figs from thistles? Can we hope for reform from the Democratic party of Indianapolis? The News went to the goat's house for wool and led a lot of confiding sheep after it. Does it like the quality of what it got? It helped fasten Taggart's grip on the city and finally fled from him to Mr. Bookwalter and his friends, and then to the arms of Keach and Holtzman. The News may be well intentioned in the matter of municipal reform, but its judgment of men and methods is most de-

Santos-Dumont has so improved the steering apparatus of his dirigible balloon that 'he seems to have no longer any ment that he could be knowingly involved | trouble in guiding the concern, and has so established confidence in it that plenty of dishonorable. The publication of these re- people are willing to take a little trip with ports has doubtless been very trying to him him through the air. Mr. Langley's flying as well as exasperating to his friends, but | machine has had much such a history as passing gossip of irresponsible pa- that of the unfortunate Darius Green, and

reputation of a man of his standing and in- others will take his place and go on puztegrity. The denial by the President of the | zling over the mystery until some one these days of mechanical achievements to of good fellowship and long life. only the frantic zeal of sensational cor- say that such a thing will never be. Far respondents to secure "big news" that led | more wonderful things than flying machines have been invented, and as the would-be inventors of the latter are working in conformity with natural laws, there too, may not be accomplished. At least there is no reason why the attempts of intelligent, scientific men should meet with

That is a great opportunity Purdue Unidaughters in offering to teach them how to make butter, but it is probable that those who need the instruction most will decline in a number of important reforms he cham- many of them think they are already pioned, the most notable of which was the adepts in the work, when, as a matter of Australian ballot law. In municipal, as well | fact, they do not really know what good butter is, and what they produce in their home dairies is really an inferior article. When one considers what he had to contend A great number of consumers, indeed, are with in the make-up of his party in State satisfied with poor butter because they and city, and what he succeeded in accom- never taste the best and do not know the possibilities of the product. Creamery butter has its merits, but the best of it, for some reason, never equals the nutty flavor of farm butter made as it should be. Butter-making is more than skilled labor-it is an art, and the chance of becoming master of it is one that should be welcomed.

The president of the Society of Municipal Improvements, in outlining the various questions that confront city administrations, mentioned the smoke nuisance as a great and almost universal evil. If the society of which he is the head and among experts in mechanics, will devote its united energies and abilities to bringing about a solution of the smoke problem it will prove possible. An organization, as well as an by doing things.

The president of the American Society of Municipal Improvements said in his opening speech Tuesday night, when dealing with the ownership of public franchises, There is no doubt that every city should own and operate its own waterworks system and lighting plant." He may be right, but his assertion is too positive; there are two sides to the question, and some persons who have thought a good deal about the subject have doubts.

The many tomato canneries in Indiana, together with reports from all parts of the State of an immense tomato crop, convey an impression that all creation can live on Indiana canned tomatoes this year. They are good provender, too, and all creation ought to be thankful.

Editors of some of the county papers are having samples of the strenuous life served out to them. When an irate citiof Logansport, for example, "meets up" with an offending editor he is more alarming than the Pennsylvania libel law.

Another innovation in the university course is a chair of dressmaking. In time no institution worthy of the name of an American center of culture will be without its chair of pie-baking.

Mr. Dunn, heretofore the cheerful, is taking the part of the melancholy Dane in the Holtzman administration. Why this change of mental attitude and why has it come so

The projected Winona auditorium to seat 20,000 people will require the services of orators with foghorn voices. Can Dr. Dickey produce them as easily as he can the build-

enjoy a sure-enough wolf hunt, they should come to Indianapolis and go after the hungry horde in the ante-room of the mayor's

THE HUMORISTS.

Little Elmer-Papa, what is executive ability? Professor Broadhead-The faculty of earning your bread by the sweat of other people's brows.

By the Man Without It.

Their Quarrel.

Husband (during spat)-You had better shut up now. The foolkiller is in town. Wife-Oh, isn't that lovely. And you have

Crimsonbeak's Wit.

Yonkers Statesman. Mrs. Crimsonbeak-You've got some dirt Mr. Crimsonbeak-Yes, dear; I just swept the

horizon with it.

What He Had Seen. Bixter-You have heard of a man biting off his Yarley-Yes; but I never have seen it done, I

have known a man to kick one of his hands out

Chicago Post. "I could die waltzing," remarked the awkward young man just because he thought that the proper thing to say. "I wish you would," returned the girl who was having a difficult time keeping her toes out

Her Wish.

Competition. Washington Star. "This commercial struggle is terrible," said the man who takes everything he reads seriously.

"What's the trouble?" "The patent food people are trying to make everybody so healthy that there will be no one left for the patent-medicine people to cure."

Pride of Prosperity.

Chicago Tribune. The pale, slender young man, recently out of college, thus spake: "I see you are advertising for hands to help gather your potato crop. I am looking for work

and I should like the job." "I'm afraid you wen't do, young feller," said the Kansas farmer, carelessly knocking the ashes from the end of his fragrant cigar. "My p'taters this year are too big for anybody but strong men to handle."

Geographical Limericks.

A school teacher halling from Me. Regards the shirtwaist with disde. She always prefers a Bright striped N. J. And a tailor-made skirt with a tre. And, though her full name is Mo., One day she got madder than fo., For a boy called her Sue, And the first thing he knew

They had called in a coroner's jo. -Household Ledger.

As to the Apple.

The apple is the most democratic of all fruits. The pomegranate is priestly; the grape is royal; the orange is luxurious; the peach and pear are plutocratic, but the ap-

of the country store and the corner gro-It breathes the free spirit of the American township and village. It has a flavor of old New England, and yet a pungency as of the South and middle West. It is mild, palatable, nourishing and promotive

THE DRIFT OF POLITICS.

Walter Wellman, the well-known Washington correspondent, was in Indianapolis yesterday and it was at once inferred that he was here to get a story on Indiana politics and politicians. However, he disclaimed any such intention, although he spent several hours in getting in touch with Republican leaders, and said that he had taken a week off to fill a few lecture engagements, among others one at New Harmony, this State.

"There's not much doing in a political way at present, unless it be in Indiana," said Mr. Wellman last evening. "Out here, I understand, you play the game 365 days | the kind." out of the year, year in and year out, and have more politics to the square mile than any other State in the country. I hear there is a lively scrimmage on now in connection with the reorganization of the Republican State committee." Mr. Wellman had interviews with both

Senator Fairbanks and Senator Beveridge and also called at the Statehouse to see Governor Durbin, but found that the Governor was out of the city. In regard to the frequent mertion of Senator Fairbanks's name in connection with the vice presidential nomination next year he said: "There has been some little gossip coneerning the vice presidency, and the name of Senator Fairbanks has been brought into much of it, but I am inclined to think that the talk has grown largely out of efforts to force political news. The question of a nominee for second place on the ticket will not be seriously taken up for some months yet, not until next spring, in my opinion. Naturally it would be expected that President Roosevelt's wishes would carry great weight in that matter; but the President has indicated that he will keep hands off and have nothing whatever to say in the selection of a candidate for Vice President. With a New York man at the head of the ticket the candidate for Vice President will probably come from the West. There are many reasons that would make the nomination of an Indiana man desirable, and I believe it is conceded that Indiana has good vice presidential timber. While here Mr. Wellman made inquiries

interested in learning that prosperity, with a capital P, continues in all branches of the local commercial and industrial world. XXX Governor Durbin's trials, tribulations, emoluments and honors as Indiana's chief executive is settled. It was amicably adjusted at noon yesterday at the Columbia Club, where G. A. H. Shideler, of Marion,

and W. L. Taylor, of this city, two of the candidates for the Republican gubernatorial nomination, met at luncheon. "It's all settled; we've agreed as to who | the subject. will be the next Governor," announced Mr. Taylor, as he and the Marion man came down into the rotunda of the club together. "He will be a bald-headed man," said Mr. Shideler, as he removed his own hat and reached for Mr. Taylor's, revealing two

tinued the former attorney general. "Shideler will take two years and I'll take "I'll take the first two years," supplemented Mr. Shideler, "in order to give Taylor plenty of time to find him a wife-we can't have a Governor without a better half, you know. Whereupon Mr. Taylor blushed violently

"We've decided to divide the term," con-

x x x Mr. Shideler, when pressed for the details of the "agreement," laughed and said he had not expected to settle the important | tioned for the state senatorship to succeed question when he came to the city.

and retreated precipitately.

"I came down to file the notice of an increase in the capital stock of the Marion Flint Glass Company," he said, "and had not thought of settling the governorship matter. I am not giving much attention to of the fight. politics just at present, although of course I am trying to keep one ear to the ground and not overlook any developments in the gubernatorial situation. I am about as busy as one man could be now, trying to shape up my business affairs so that in the course of a month or so I can give all my attention to my candidacy. I shall not formally announce that I am a candidate until

I am ready to be an active one. "We are branching out with our factory quite a little. I filed to-day notice of an increase in our cap If the farmers of Brown county want to tal stock from \$100,000 to \$150,000, and we shall proceed at once to put in gas producers and practically rebuild and double the capacity of our factory. There have been reports that with the failure of natural gas, so far as its use as fuel for a glass factory is concerned, our plant would be removed from Marion, but nothing could be farther from our intentions, as will be

Asked further concerning political mat-ters Mr. Shideler said that everything is comparatively quiet in the Eleventh district, so far as he is aware. As regards the district chairmanship, a contest for which is said to be imminent, he said that was a matter for the Republicans of the through Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, district to determine. "I expect to be a candidate for Governor." he said, "and as such hope to have the loyal support of the district. I am interested in the selection of a district chair-

man only to the extent that I want to

am satisfied that will be done." pective gubernatorial candidate, was also mous volume of traffic. Manufacturers said at the Columbia Club at the noon hour, but inasmuch as he has not indicated his intentions very definitely he was not taken into the "agreement" of Shideler and Taylor. He laughed when he was asked about it and said that many an agreement has been made only to be broken. "Since I am not a party to this 'agreement,' " he said. "I cannot be accused of bad faith if I go in and break it. Frank Hanly and Newt

Clay C. Hunt, of New Castle, referee in bankruptcy, was in the city on business.

breaking it, too."

Gilbert may have something to do with

XXX Mayor A. F. Knotts, of Hammond, has been suspected of harboring congressional aspirations, and he admitted to the Journal some months ago that he wouldn't mind going to Congress one of these days after Judge E. D. Crumpacker has had all he wants of it, but now Mayor Knotts is accused of serious intentions toward the lieutenant governorship. He pleads not guilty, but the political gossips persist in considering him at least a prospective candidate. The Tenth district already has candidates for Governor, secretary of state and state statistician, and Knotts intimates that ters of sentiment or speculation. modesty should forbid the district's asking anything more. Several months ago Senator Fremont Goodwine was frequently mentioned as a probable candidate for second place on the state ticket, but when J. Frank Hanly, of Lafayette, determined to pecome a candidate for Governor Senator Goodwine at once punctured the little boom he had been enjoying.

Senator Goodwine is in the city, to accompany Governor Durbin and the members of the Indiana world's fair commission on the trip to Marion. He says he has had little time for politics within the past few weeks. "There is little or nothing going on in a political way in our part of the State anyhow," he said. "I see that in two or three districts there is a little excitement over the selection of a member of the state committee, but I guess we shall be spared a contest of that kind. Tom McCoy will be re-elected without opposition, I believe. That seems to be the sentiment at pres-

Representative James E. Watson, of Rushville, and E. P. Thayer, of Greenfield, member of the Republican state committee from the Sixth district, were in the city yesterday and together made a call on Senator Beveridge. They were here a few make connections with him. It is not known just what was the subject of the pers they could do no real injury to the he may not resume his experiments; but | ple belongs to the populace. It is symbolic | say his candidacy is based on a Beveridge | West.'

platform. Colonel Thayer has also always been considered a warm friend of the junior senator.

Newt H. Myers, postmaster of Jeffersonville and one of the Republican wheelhorses of southern Indiana, is at the Eng-

XXX Judge J. E. Iglehart and Andrew J. Clark, of Evansville, are in the city on bus-

x x x Crawford Fairbanks, the millionaire brewer and Democratic politician, of Terre Haute, who is at the Grand, explodes the rumor that he has bought or is about to buy the Terre Haute Gazette, the Democratic organ of Vigo "I know the report has been circulated that I was negotiating for the Gazette," he said, "but it is unfounded. I have not approached the owners of the paper, nor have they made any proposition to me. It is possible that the paper will be sold, but I know nothing about it and am not in on any deal of

V. K. Officer, of Jefferson county, one A. E. Nowlin's deputy revenue collectors, is in the city.

Chairman James P. Goodrich, of Republican State committee, was in the city yesterday in conference with Joseph B. Kealing and other political friends. Mr. Goodrich is a candidate for re-election and has been looking after his fences in the various districts, but the situation is a subject he will not discuss. nothing and sawing wood. "The reorganization of the State co mittee will not come until January," said. "When the right time comes I expect to be a candidate for re-election. That is all there is to say about the matter at present." Up to date no one has been suggested

as a candidate against Mr. Goodrich for the chairmanship and he may have no opposition. However, candidates have been brought out in several districts and his friends have accepted the issue. Precedent has it that the chairman of the Republican State committee shall have two terms; one in an off-year campaign and one in a national campaign. Chairman Goodrich has served his off-year campaign. XXX

Elam H. Neal, of Jonesboro, conferred with a few close political friends here yesterday and as a result the rumors concerning the popularity of President | that he is to be a candidate for chairman Roosevelt among Indianians and was also of the Republican organization in the twenty-four pages is the name of the or- collecting tariff duties at the rate of \$13.19 election, grew more persistent. A friend of his announced positively that Mr. Neal The question as to who will succeed to will be a candidate, but when Mr. Neal was asked to confirm or deny it, he sidestepped gracefully.

The chairmanship is a purely domestic question," he said, intimating apparently that it was a matter to be settled entirely within the Republican family of the Eleventh district. When it was suggested that his announcing in Indianapolis whether he would be a candidate would not interfere with the election's being settled as a "domestic" matter, he only smiled and changed

x x x "There is too much business in Kokomo to admit of much politics," said Mayor M. A. Brouse, of the Howard county capital, at the Columbia Club. "Kokomo was never more prosperous in every respect than at present. Business and industries of all kinds are booming, a remarkable amount of building is being done, two interurban lines are right at our doors, and, in fact, conditions could scarcely be more prosperous. I think one of the things that has contributed largely to the continuance of good times in Kokomo is the fact that all of our factories but one are controlled by local capital. We have but one concern, a plate glass factory, that is owned by a

Mayor Brouse says that so far as he knows there have been no candidates menthe late Senator De Haven. As to the Ninth district congressional situation, he says both Representative Landis, of Delphi, and Judge Mount, of Tipton, who is the only avowed candidate against Landis, have many friends in Howard county. He would not venture a prediction as to the outcome

THE PROSPEROUS WEST.

Farmer Cares Nothing About Wall Street and Has Money to Loan.

Washington Letter in Boston Transcript. The Washington correspondents who have recently returned from "the irrigation trip" through the West, bring back glowing accounts of the prosperous conditions which prevail in that section. After making all due allowance for the "booming" tendencies of the Western people, one may feel sure that the present outlook is remarkably bright, and that the recent depression in the stock market has not reflected shown when we get our improvements un- real conditions in the heart of the Repub-

"It is doubtful if the people of the East," said one of the party to-day, "have any conception of what is going on west of the Mississippi. In a five weeks' journey Idaho, Montana, Wyoming and Indian Territory, I heard not one dissenting voice from the universal acclaim of prosperity. I talked with men in all walks in life from the farm hand to the bank president. Traveling men said they could not get goods can be plainly discerned a strong opposi- deliberately written out and exacted by see the best man possible elected and I to their customers fast enough. Farmers said crops were bountiful, and prices all the recognition of federal administration no limit to which certain unwise leaders Union B. Hunt, of Winchester, a pros- their only trouble was to handle the enortheir only difficulty was in getting the additions to their plants completed so they could catch up with their orders. The warehouse men had no more room in their elevators; the bankers had vaults filled with deposits and a ready demand for money contractors and builders had work in sight for a year ahead; even the cattle in the fields and the horses in the streets looked sleek. The mortgage on the farm has been paid off, and the farmer has money to loan. industrials are making money and railroads are paying dividends. The earth has been proline; buying, selling, carrying, building, developing, all are going forward with a hum of industry that can almost be heard. Confidence is strong and faith in the future

> ern man laugh. A banker and a cattle shipper remarked that there was a time. not many years ago, when a situation like the present one in New York would have shaken the industrial West to its foundations. But now the values in which Wall street deals seem largely remote and apart from the real business of the country. Western activities and money are at home Their business is real. Their crops are in sight. Their money is in the bank, or invested in local industries, farms, cattle ranches, sugar factories, irrigation reservoirs and business blocks. These values do not shrink in a day, and are not mat-Nothing short of a disastrous crop failure can check the present prosperity. farmer now is not in the condition of 1893. when he was carrying a heavy mortgage, and had to borrow from month to month and year to year to harvest and move his crops. To-day he is intrenched behind a farm which is paid for, and a bank account which is ample, to say nothing of the wheat in his barns and the cattle in his fields. The farmer is prepared to stand off the wolf a long siege, and so long as he is prosperous the rest of the country will do very well. It is the farm, and not Wall street, which supports the country. There is almost the same unanimity

"Talk about Wall street makes the West-

the West in politics. Everything west of the Mississippi river, until one gets south into Indian Territory and Texas, is for Roosevelt. Sentiment is so unanimous as to be almost monotonous. If there is any Democratic party there it is like the remains of prehistoric animals-merely suggestive of something which ceased to be a ong while ago. Roosevelt is good enough for the West. Present conditions are good enough. The West is courting no changes, nor discussing politics or remedies. The nearest thing to a live political issue was

the White House. "Even the Bryan following is a negligisentiment as I expected. The issues which brought him to the front, and the conditions days since to see the senator, but failed to | which gave weight to his appeal to discontent, are swallowed up in the overwhelming flood of prosperity. The chances for a conference, but it is taken for granted that Democratic victory are so attenuated, and their existence. it related to the district chairmanship. Col. even the attempt of the gold bugs to recaptive the second sec candidate against him, and the men who issues, new conditions, and new leaders to are most ardently supporting Mr. Unthank divide the solid Republicanism of the

RITUAL OF KU-KLUX KLAN

A COPY FOUND UNEXPECTEDLY IN A NEW YORK LIBRARY.

"Grand Wizard" Ordered Burned When the Order Disbanded, but This One Escaped.

Kansas City Star. During the literary "housecleaning" which has been going on at Columbia University, in New York, ever since the university library was moved to Morningside Heights, How His Riches Pile Up as Shown by there have been unearthed from time to time many treasures which have lain dust-covered and forgotten for years. A recent discovery, however, is, perhaps, the most interesting of the lot. This is a manual of the Ku-Kiux Klan organization, which terrorized the South for so many years.

The ritual, for such it is, is a yellow-covered pamphlet consisting of twenty-four pages, four by six inches in size, and the university librarians declare that it is the only one of its kind in existence. This contention and the authenticity of the manual are confirmed by a letter which was found pasted in the back of the book, written a He adheres to the principle of saying dozen years ago by a woman in Nashville,

The letter states, among other things, that the ritual is "a prescript of the Ku-Klux Klan, which escaped destruction when the 'ghouls' disbanded and was given me by an ex-member." The "ghouls," as appears in the pamphlet, were the members of the body politic of this strange organization.

The letter proceeds to point out that the secret organization, and there is an intimation of summary retribution in the case of merest chance the manual at Columbia escaped the fate of the other evidences of the Ku-Klux Klan.

THE NAME NOT PRINTED. Eleventh district against Adam Beck, of ganization mentioned or referred to. In a second the government at the same time is either the insertion of three asterisks or a blank space. The title page, for instance, which is interesting in itself, announces that the pamphlet is the "Revised and Amended Prescript of the Order of the A little below appears the motto, "Damnant Quod Non Intelligunt." The problem thickens on the second page,

where the ritual contains the provision that "This organization shall be styled and denominated the order of the * * *." The officers were many in number and bore singular titles, not unlike those obtaining in many of the Greek letter fraternities in our colleges. In one place the dignitaries are hinted at as "mysterious." Above them was the grand wizard of the empire, whose position entitled him to ten genii, whose functions are not revealed: The grand wizard is followed in rank by the grand dragon of the realm and hydra.

This potentate was, strangely enough, allowed no satellites, as the grand titan of the dominion, the grand giant of the province and the grand cyclops of the den, all inferior dignitaries, were accorded six furies, four goblins and two night-hawks respectively. Other officers whose station was superior to that of an ordinary "ghoul were a grand magi, a grand monk, a grand turk, a grand exchequer and a grand sentinel. One searches the pages of this strange ritual in vain to find the duties of the officers, their identity or when or by whom they were chosen. The purposes of the order were varied, as

"This is an institution of chivalry, hu

forth. The ritual states:

manity, mercy and patriotism, embodying its genius and principles all that is chivalric in conduct, noble in sentiment, generous in manhood and patriotic in purpose, its peculiar objects being to protect the weak, the innocent and the defenseless from the indignities, wrongs and outrages of the lawless, the violent and the brutal; to relieve the injured and the oppressed; to succor the suffering, the unfortunate and especially the widows and orphans of Confederate soldiers, and to protect and defend the Constitution of the United States and all laws passed in conformity thereto, and to protect the States and people thereof from all invasion from any source whatsoever, and to aid in the execution of all constitutional laws and to protect the people from unlawful seizure and from trial except by their peers in conformity with the laws of the land." The phrases which are in italics go far toward explaining many happenings in the Southern States during the unsettled and turbulent period of reconstruction, when the South was just beginning to get on its feet again. They also serve to explain the menacing attitude of the Ku-Klux Klan toward the constitutionality of Southern States, which caused so much unpleasantness, as well as the government's refusal for a time to permit Southerners to suffer trial in the military courts. It should be remarked that throughout the book there is at least an ostensible respect for a central and organized government, as well as a reverence for and faithfulness to the Constitution of the United States. But throughout all these or government legislation of whatever sort | will not go in order to secure their ends. which could be construed as differing with the principles of the order or expressing views at variance with those of the secret organization. A significant creed is stated

in the following language: "We, the order of the -acknowledge the majesty and supremacy of the Divine Being, and recognize the goodness and providence of the same. And we recognize our relation to the United States government, the supremacy of the Constitution, the constitutional laws thereof, and the union of the States thereun-

HISTORY OF THE KU-KLUX KLAN. The Ku-Klux Klan, at its inception, was a club formed by some young men of Pulaski, Tenn., who had more time than they could employ. The purpose of the organization was "to furnish diversion and amusement." The curious name was adopted because it was perfectly meaningless and threw an air of mystery around the club, which the members took care to kets that presidential years are apt to be

The "diversion and amusement" consisted in riding about the country, disguised by masks and sheets or in any curious manner their fancy suggested, playing practical jokes upon their friends. This was in 1866. The fame of the organization spread and branches were

formed in other places. There was little

or no connection between them and the parent organization. It still remained purposeless. About that time, however, the war being over, the South was in its "reformative period" and under military control. The negroes were given the right to vote, but the whites who had fought against the Union were temporarily disfranchised by the policy of the government, influenced by the "Radicals" in the Republican party. The negroes formed themselves into secret societies called "Loyal Leagues," under the guidance and direction of the "carpet baggers," irresponsible white men from the North, who loped for political preferment themselves through organizing the engro vote. The effect upon the negro mind with its first taste of freedom was disastrous and even dangerous to the white men of the South. Then it was noticed that the negro was afraid of the mysterious name of the Ku-Clux Klan, and could be held in check by his reverence for what he supposed to be the supernatural. The Klan had a purpose. At first it did good service in rendering the life and property of the white men safe, but the power it obtained was abused and excesses were committed

The last heard of the Ku-Klux Klan was discovered in Missouri, and it was the din- on March 15, 1903, when a detective was ner which Booker T. Washington took at murdered by masked men in Arkansas and eleven of the band were arrested, but they, like half of the bands in the South, were ble quantity. I did not find as much Bryan | not the real Southern Ku-Kluxers. The original band, it was afterward learned, had disbanded in 1869, when, by order of the grand wizard of the empire. 'ghouls" of the various "dens" burned their manuals and destroyed all evidence of

The American Language.

Black and White, London. The observant will begin to wonder if a

American language will be spoken throughout the length and breadth of the British isles. One may certainly detect with growing frequency the transatlantic twang in conversation, and after deploring the fact come home to find it coloring more or lers one's own speech. It is very insidious in its advances, this peculiar manner of punctuation and utterance. It is doubtful if Mir. Willard, whom we are glad to see once more in his own country, knew that he was acquiring it during his sojourn in the States, but there it is all the same. Possibly Sir Thomas Lipton is in danger, and the Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury will return to spread the disease in a society already infected through the innocent agency of fair American brides. Presently our only resource will be an English Language Defense League, with perhaps a system of

UNCLE SAM DAY BY DAY.

Treasury Statistics.

Brooklyn Eagle. Despite the fact that the cost of running the United States government is increasing at a rapid rate, Uncle Sam is able, after paying all expenses, to put aside more cash each day than he did on the corresponding day last year, says the Washington Times. One of the clever statisticians of the treasury Department the other day took the statement of Treasurer Roberts and made

to a reporter of the Times some interesting The statement, which sets forth the transactions of an ordinary day, shows that the total receipts of the government from all sources for the average day to be \$2,020,-836.55, and the total expenses of the day \$1,830,000, thus leaving a balance of receipts over expenditures in the treasury of 3199,836.55. In other words, the government ollects nearly \$200,000 more than it has any immediate use for. The collections for one day are at the rate of \$84,201.52 an hour for twenty-four hours, which means that every minute there pours into its strong boxes from the pockets of the people \$1,403.36, or

On the same day the United States paid out on an average every hour \$76,250 in or-"ghouls" were under positive orders to burn | der to keep the wheels of the government and destroy every possible trace of their going. Expressed in another way, the expenses for the government by the day are \$1,275, or \$21.18 a second. As the collections that "ghoul" who failed to obey this injunc- for the same second are \$23.39, it is shown tion. It, therefore, appears that by the that the government's profits by the day are at the rate of \$2.21 per second.

\$23.39 a second

The source of great income is from customs collections levied under the tariff act. They aggregate for the day \$1,131,878.50. This is at the rate of \$47,167,00 an hour, or It is worthy of note that nowhere in the \$786.01 a minute, or \$13.10 a second. While the few places where, under other circum- of \$8.76 a second, the total receipts for the stances, it would have been printed there | day from that source being \$756,933.72. From niscellaneous sources there was collected by the day \$132,024.24.

On the corresponding day last year the receipts from all sources were \$1,331,440.40. with expenses of 1,160,000. Collections for the corresponding day last year were at the rate of \$15.41 a second, and expenditures averaged for that day \$43.42 a second, the profits to the government on the day's transactions being only \$1.99 a second against \$2.21 a second on Sept. 16, 1903. The item of greatest cost, as shown by the statement, was credited to "war". merely a convenient term used by the treasury's bookkeepers to indicate the total expense of the War Department by the day, The exhibit shows there was disbursed on account of "war" on Sept. 16, \$720,000, and on the same day the navy cost the nation \$570,000. Pension payments for the day were \$300,000, thus making the total expense of the government on account of war and the necessary equipment to carry it on \$1,590,000 While, of course, an enormous amount of noney is paid out every day in expenses the government, as has been shown, is making profit of \$2.21 a second on its daily transactions. If this is kept up long enough it will have in its exchequer all the money in

MEN'S WRIGHT TO WORK.

A Question of Paramount Importance

to Be Met.

the nation

whole praiseworthy and eloquently set Catholic World Magazine. The question of "trades unionism" is destined to become of paramount importance during the coming year. Whether a man is at liberty to sell his labor how and in what manner he chooses, and whether the law will protect him in this liberty, are problems which perplex our best publicists. A case is now before the tribunal of public pinion for discussion and settlement-that of the Miller case in Washington. The methods adopted during the past summer by some of the labor leaders, of compelling men to labor as and how they deem best, "to strike" when it seems advantageous to the interest of the men, and so on, are

doing not a little to paralyze the industrial interests of the country. It will soon become a question whether moneyed interests of the country will be obliged to yield to complete management of their business to the leaders of the labor unions, and if there should be any official settlement either in public sentiment or in any authoritative tribunal that trade unions are supreme, that they can compel every wage-earner to work as they dictate or not work at all, it would be most fatal to progress. Labor is as absolutely dependent on capital as capital is on labor. and if capital is made a slave by labor to do its behests, to employ whom and in the manner only as labor says, it will retire from the field of industry, and not only

will all progress be stopped, but the best interests of labor will be defeated. The oath of the International Typographical Union has never been strictly interpreted, nor do the members themselves desire that it shall be. Otherwise it would place trades unionism above both church declarations of fidelity and respect there and state. But that such an oath could be tion on the part of the Ku-Klux Klan to organizers only goes to show that there is Labor has certain undoubted rights; one of them is to organize to protect itself, another is freedom from oppression, and still another is to be paid a living wage; but in the great struggle that is now on to secure these rights, the greatest care must be exercised not to violate certain other fundamental rights that are included within the

personal liberties guaranteed to every cit-"PRESIDENTIAL YEARS."

The Tradition of Bad Markets Before

Election and Its Basis.

New York Post. There has been rather more talk than usual, this week, of the probable bearing of the coming "presidential year" on trade and finances. It is recognized tradition of both stock markets and commercial marunfavorable. The main reason is, that uncertainty usually exists, until the campaign is ended, over contested questions of public policy-usually currency or tariff. It is admitted that the money question will not come up in formidable shape next year. How far the tariff question will figure the financial community does not fee certain. All are convinced, however, that the trust question will play a leading part, The recent Wall-street scandals, and the heavy losses by thousands of small investors, are believed to make this a political

certainty. Precedent is rather odd in this matter of presidential years." In the majority them, circumstances have been such as to disturb the markets, quite irrespective of political uncertainties. Thus, 1900 was a year of violent reaction in the iron trade, not in any respect connected with the political campaign. The money question did, however, cause some unsettlement, and was the one cause of the bad markets of 1896. It could not be said that the electoral campaigu was a dominant influence in 1892, the controlling force in finance and business, that year, being the currency tangle resulthand, 1888 was a year when tariff discussion seriously checked business, the rather unusual fact being that both parties demanded a racical change which made planning for the next trade season difficult. In 1884, the campaign itself was a minor influence, the depression following Wall street's May collapse being the year's real influence, Taking the record as a whole, it is safe to say that while an electoral canvass never helps business, it does not always have the

is ascribed to it. An Astonishing Country.

single and overshadowing influence which

Chicago Record-Herald.

"The principal qualification of the Tammany candidate," said the New Yorker who was endeavoring to explain the political situation to the English visitor, "is that he is the son of his father. "Ah! What a remarkable country this is Have you, may I awsk, many men in pub-lic life over here who are-ah-not sons of me is coming, if it is not indeed in a their fathers?"